

Says the New York News: The significant fact is stated that the sales of State and railroad bonds during the first half of this year decreased nearly \$104,000,000. The financial situation is such as to justify no new projects, and a curtailment in the demand upon the steel-rail mills, which is always a measure of prosperity, is noticeable.

A singular case was recently adjudicated in the sheriff's court, Dumfries, Scotland. Twenty-five dollars was awarded as damages against a woman who had slandered another by a letter referring her to Cor. 6, 10, in token of love for her soul's everlasting welfare, the implication being that she was a thief. "The sword of the Spirit," remarks the New York Observer, "was evidently not wielded by the hand of charity in this instance."

Some years ago, recalls the New Orleans Picayune, it was shown by exhaustive inquiries that in the lesser colleges \$1800 a year was the average salary of a professor. Columbia paid \$7500. Harvard and Johns Hopkins \$5000. Yale was endeavoring to reach this mark. The maximum at the University of Pennsylvania, Amherst, Williams and other institutions of the same grade was \$8000. At Ann Arbor, Mich., \$2500, and so on down to \$1000, and even less in the small institutions.

The Chicago Herald declares the most important improvements in practical medicine in the United States of late years have been in surgery in its various branches. This country has led the way in the ligation of some of the larger arteries, in the removal of abdominal tumors, in the treatment of diseases and injuries peculiar to women and of spinal affections, as well as deformities of various kinds. Above all, we were the first to show the use of anesthetics—the most important advance made during the century.

Last year Norway increased her sailing fleet by about 65,821 tons, partly by purchase of old vessels from Great Britain, which finds a ready market for her worn-out craft among the Scandinavians. Cheaper labor in Norway, aptitude for the sea and contentment with small profits and poor fare, observes the New York Mail and Express, account in part for the fact that the Norwegians are able to materially increase their sailing fleet, and in proportion as they do it this affects the chances of American vessels to obtain paying freights.

An apprenticeship of boys to actual farm work and management would be much more effective, maintains the New York Tribune, than is possible in a land-grant "university," where most of the students look on and laugh while others labor. Agricultural schools cannot do what is so greatly desired of them, or be anything of a success as such, until they stand alone as otherwise capable men, each industrious in his specialty and devoted to it, while at the same time a naturally good leader and guide of youth.

The Australian exploration expedition fitted out by Sir Thomas Elder at his own expense, under the supervision of the Australian Geographical Society, recently left Adelaide. D. Lindsay is the commander-in-chief. Leaving the Peake, a station to the west of Lake Eyre in southern Australia, the party will proceed to the Everard Ranges, and thence strike out into the unknown territory between tracks taken by the parties led by Goosse in 1873, by Forrest in 1874, and by Giles in 1876. The country represents a tract 1300 miles in length, with an average width of about 300 or 350 miles. When the explorers will proceed northward to the Fitzroy, going up between the tracks of Giles in 1876 and Warburton in 1879—a strip of country roughly estimated to be 900 miles in length and 200 in width. In the exploration of the Kimberley country, horses instead of camels will be used. The next move will be into the Northern Territory, whence the expedition is expected to return to Adelaide.

A Floral Curiosity.
We have just been shown a curious plant by Mrs. Judge Chestnut. It is called the "snake plant," and it is an oddity. The stem of the plant is of succulent nature and resembles the body of a snake. It has a large, fleshy, pointed flower of dark purple color, with a single purple stamen. Its odor was offensive. It is a curiosity in this town, no one having seen a flower like it. It was presented to Mrs. Chestnut by her sister of Frankfort, Ky.—[Pittsburg Bulletin.]

TO THE COURT OF GOD.

J. RUSSELL LOWELL'S SPIRIT HAS FLED.

The Renowned Poet and Diplomat Dies at Age of 72—Sketch of His Life and Literary Successes—A Typical American.

James Russell Lowell, the great American poet and diplomat, died at Cambridge, Mass. He was born in that city Feb. 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and studied law, but soon abandoned law for literature. Before leaving college he published a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems entitled "A Year's Life" appeared in 1841; a new collection, containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus" and others, in 1842; "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion. In 1845, a third collection of poems and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the forest of the Sarum, which he satirically passed in review the literature of the United States, and his most remarkable work, "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written by "Jesse Biglow," in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. "Biglow Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers," appeared in 1854.

In 1850 Mr. Lowell published "Under the Turret and Other Poems," and near the close of the same year "The Cathedral," an epic poem; in 1870 a collected volume of essays entitled "Among My Books," and in 1871 "My Study Windows," a "Three Memorial Poems" appeared in 1876. In 1878 he succeeded Longfellow as professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard College. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him in 1873 by the English University of Oxford, and that of LL. D. by Cambridge in 1877. The latter degree he received also from St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Harvard and Bologna. From 1877 to 1882 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he had previously been connected with *The Pioneer*, a magazine of high character, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Pittsburg's Monthly*, and from 1884 to 1886 was editor of the *North American Review*. He had also been a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, the British poets, and toward the close of 1874 Mr. Lowell was offered the post of Minister to Russia, which he declined, but in 1877 accepted that of Minister to Spain, from which he was transferred in 1880 to that of Minister to Britain. On the change of administration in 1885 he resigned this position and returned to the United States. The speeches which he delivered in England were republished in 1887 under the title of "Democracy and Other Addresses." Thought a life-long Republican, Mr. Lowell supported the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland for reelection to the presidency in 1888. During the slavery agitation prior to the war he had been an ardent advocate for its abolition and had been equally outspoken in more recent years in urging the reform of the civil service.

Mr. Lowell, who was a notable poet, composed under peculiar circumstances. At the time of writing the collegiate senior was undergoing a brief period of rustication at Concord in consequence of inattention to his text books. His forced sojourn in this Arcadia of scholars and reformers brought him into relationship with the transcendentalists, who at that time were in the habit of gathering at the home of Emerson, with whom began that friendship of the young poet, his later writings, only terminated with the death of the elder. The young satirist saw the humorous side of the social movements of the day, and the class poem, scintillating with wit, attacked the abolitionists, Carlyle, Emerson and other writers, only terminated with the death of the elder. The young satirist saw the humorous side of the social movements of the day, and the class poem, scintillating with wit, attacked the abolitionists, Carlyle, Emerson and other writers, only terminated with the death of the elder.

BOMBARDING THE SKIES.

Farwell's Rain-Makers Are Abundantly Successful in Texas.

The rainfall expedition sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under the charge of R. G. Dyerhoff arrived at Midland, Texas, last week, and has secured its first success. Last week was spent in conveying the supplies to the ranch of N. C. Morris, of Chicago, which is located twenty-three miles north of Midland. A part of the apparatus was set up and a test of it was made in which a number of bombs were fired.

The explosion of "rain-rock" bombs caused great confusion, and were heard and felt distinctly at a considerable distance from the field of operations. The explosions were all fired from the ground by means of electric batteries, connected by wires to the apparatus, and was not calculated to be on a scale extensive enough to secure rain. However, in about ten hours after the explosions clouds began to form and rather over the Morris ranch and surrounding country, and at out-seventeen hours after the operations the rain began to fall in copious quantities.

The storm seemed to gather directly over the ranch and the fall of the rain was heaviest at that point. The storm extended over a space of 1,000 square miles and at the ranch the rate continued to fall for a space of six hours. About two inches fell at that point. This storm breaks a drought of long duration in this locality and is the best rain that has fallen on the Morris ranch for more than a year. All the apparatus will be in position in a few days when full trial will be made, which will be watched with greatest interest.

As it did not have enough to do with his projected observatory on top of Mount Blaine, M. Eiffel has cabled the World's Fair directors for permission to erect a tower in Chicago that shall be superior to the one at Paris in position. He has been notified to send on his proposition and it will receive immediate consideration. But is Chicago enterprise going to let a Frenchman take the crowning honors of the great fair with a secondhand show that has lost its novelty?—[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Goes without saying—a mut.

STOLE ABOUT \$150,000.

EXTENT OF THE LATEST LOAN SWINDLE.

Dupes in All Parts of the Union—Receipts Still Coming In at the Rate of \$1,000 per Day—Mortimer Is Still Ahead of the Game.

A hasty examination of the books of the National Capital Savings, Building and Loan Association of North America, which was taken in hand by the United States authorities at Chicago, gives a more definite idea of the extent of the fraud practiced by the "elusive" corporation, and shows in detail the plan by which \$1,000,000 were systematically defrauded. The amount of the firm's receipts was somewhat exaggerated by the first reports, but Inspector Stuart holds that at least \$150,000 for which the stockholders got not a cent was taken in by the company.

The greater part of this amount, over and above the association's expenses, is in the possession of Louis F. Mortimer, the promoter of the project, who is now being closely followed by the East. Ex-Judge, a New York Attorney, and District Attorney Michels turned rapidly through the dozen or more ledgers and books kept by the corporation, and the result, roughly estimated, gives the figures at which \$1,000,000 has been paid to the agents throughout the country. There are \$13,000 assets in sight, \$9,100 of which is the securities upon which small loans to give confidence to stockholders were made, and the balance in the bank and now subject to the court's order. Then the books show \$19,000 paid to Lewis F. Mortimer as commissions, and of this \$19,000 Mortimer must account to the defendant stockholders in liquidation \$23,000 to be accounted for, and Mortimer is supposed to have the amount with him. At least he did have it in hand when he left the city on "business" Eastern business. Since July 30, 1891, year since he was arrested, he has been posted as a trust-fund, subject to the order of the Superior Court, in which the case is now pending.

Mortimer is being closely followed in the East, and word was received at the government building which, it is said, will lead to his arrest. The officials look upon him as the important man and care nothing about the little catch, for Mortimer got the money and the others were used to get it. Mr. Mortimer is president of the bogus building association, is still in the hands of the Government authorities, but his bail has been fixed at \$2,000, which is looked upon as an absurd bond for a man under the charge made against him. Mr. Mortimer is held in the same bond, and in view of the fact that when he had all the money about him, he would have used it to get out of the country, he is being watched by the authorities.

Attorney Lynden Evans has been drawn into this case by circumstances. He was first called upon by Mortimer to find certain little suits and knew nothing of the association's standing. He did more and more of the firm's legal business until one day he conceived the idea that it was not so simple. Mr. Mortimer was in New York, and Mr. Evans demanded at the association's office in the Rookery Building to have access to the company's books if he was to be its legal adviser. It was then he met Mortimer, one of the directors, and he told him what he had found. Mr. Evans says he became frightened, and asked what he could do to protect himself, as he did not know the association was not straight. This started the ball rolling, and a receiver would have been asked for by Mr. Evans had not Uncle Sam got there first.

Mortimer runs things with a high hand, says Mr. Evans, and he has a smash thing and get in the hands of the law before he put his father in as secretary and treasurer, his brother-in-law (F. O. Wentworth) as president, and a man named Evans as a director. Evans says he was a part of the family affair between them, and Mr. Mortimer claimed to have ousted by the recent election. Mr. Evans says he was a part of the family affair between them, and Mr. Mortimer claimed to have ousted by the recent election.

The company operated in nearly every State in the Union and its agents were in nearly every town. The plan was the regular system adopted by building and loan associations, and they failed to make the usual loans when called upon, and the stockholders' money can only be accounted for the one way.

Inspector Stuart said that he does not think a record of half the money received by the association was kept, and that more than fifty letters containing checks, money orders, etc., ranging in amount from \$5 to \$50, and addressed to the association, were received by one morning's mail.

James Russell Lowell, in every regard James Russell Lowell was a grand character, and his life and work stand as a monument to the Republic. More than all, he was a true American, a thorough patriot, and did much to secure the abolition of slavery and to preserve the Union.—[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

RUSSIAN RYE IS SCARCE.

EXPORTATION OF THE CEREAL PROHIBITED.

Extremely Likely That Europe's Shortage in Breadstuffs Will Have to Be Supplied by American Corn—Virtues of the Golden Grain but Little Known There.

Until a generation or so ago the staple bread of the New England farmer was a mixture of rye flour and corn meal, popularly known as "rye and Indian." The main ingredient was the rye. Rye has never been a popular food product in this country, except among those of our people who came from the continent of Europe. Occasionally the early frost would nip the corn in the milk and the farmers would be obliged to rely mainly upon rye. The time seems to have come for corn to fully repay all its indebtedness to rye as a substitute, but only upon the continent of Europe but here at home, where the indebtedness was incurred, wheat has very nearly taken the place of all other cereals as food for man in this country, unless it be that the South still clings to corn. The working classes of the world, however, especially at semi-famine prices. Whatever the producers may realize on their crops, the European consumer is bound to pay exorbitantly dear for his bread, be it black or white.

The latest edition of Muhlberg gave the rye product of Europe as 1,200,000,000 bushels, and of wheat as 1,107,000,000 bushels, a difference in favor of rye of 125,000,000 bushels. Those figures give a fair idea of the relative quantities of ordinary years. Fully one-half of all the rye of Europe is grown in Russia, which produces at least three bushels of rye to one of wheat, while the United States produces about four or five bushels of wheat to one of rye. There are no facts from Scandinavia or people in Europe who rely upon rye as the staff of life. When, therefore, Russia prohibits the exportation of rye, as it did the 11th of this month, it may be said to take the bread out of the mouths of the people of the world, and compel them to either go hungry or eat something else.

Fortunately for the poor of Europe, there are reserves of rye of the greatest extent in this country that are even known in agricultural history. There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to condemn the policy of Russia as cruel. If there were no other sources of supply, it would be to shut off the European supply of rye, and thereby there is really a good quantity of food in the world, and ample facility for its transportation. Russia might keep every kernel of its rye at home, and the United States would come to the rescue with its corn. The rye of the world is in interest know what to expect the better it will be.

It is highly probable that the lesson of necessity will outlive the necessity itself, and that American corn will gain a foothold in Europe during the next year from which it can not be dislodged. Russia may be building better for the farmers of the United States than for the Russian peasantry, ordinarily, in its surplus, and so far from putting an embargo on exports is happy in the prospect of a foreign demand. It is probable that American corn will be able to retain in future years much of the market in Europe during the next year from which it can not be dislodged. Russia may be building better for the farmers of the United States than for the Russian peasantry, ordinarily, in its surplus, and so far from putting an embargo on exports is happy in the prospect of a foreign demand.

WILL FIGHT THE LAW.

Indiana Bankers Will Refuse to Expose the Accounts of Their Depositors.

The bankers of Indiana have announced their determination to fight the proposed disclosure of the accounts of their depositors. With that end in view the associated banks of Indianapolis have already taken action, and at a meeting of a special committee held in the city of Indianapolis, the Indiana National Bank, President of the Meridian National, and President Malott of the Indiana National, a course of action based upon the advice of Addison C. Harris, the attorney for the Indiana Bankers Association, was agreed upon.

Bank officials refuse to say much as to the course they will pursue, but the sentiment against the law and its enforcement is pronounced and unanimous. "President Harris says that there is not a banker but will refuse to make his customer's business relations known."

"A merchant may have a large balance on deposit," said he, "and he may have given his check for two-thirds of the amount, but as we have not received the check he is credited with the full balance, and upon this they propose to tax him. He may purchase a negotiable certificate of deposit, assign the next day, but it may not reach us for a month, but still our books will show him a balance, and the certificate holders are justified in resisting the law."

As the officers of all the 51 banks in Indiana have been cited to appear before the board and show their deposits, it is probable that a test case will be made at once and decided as soon as possible. It is claimed by the bankers that this feature of the tax law is in conflict with the National Banking act, and further, that a co-plaint with it would ruin the banking business of Indiana. In answer to a question as to how it would do this it was replied: "Because just before the first day of April all depositors who are now in the habit of depositing their deposits or not giving them in all, will draw out from the banks and conceal the money. It will practically compel the banks to fail in their loans and go into liquidation once a year, and that would paralyze business."

James Russell Lowell, in every regard James Russell Lowell was a grand character, and his life and work stand as a monument to the Republic. More than all, he was a true American, a thorough patriot, and did much to secure the abolition of slavery and to preserve the Union.—[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

EUROPE NEEDS WHEAT.

THAT CEREAL AND RYE BOTH SHORT.

The United States, with Her Bounteous Crops, Must Step Into the Shoes of the Most Reliable Estimates Obtainable Show 281,000,000 Bushels Short.

Bradstreet says: It is too early to give anything better than a rough estimate of the wheat production of European countries for the current year, only a few official comparisons of the probable differences between this year's and last year's yield having appeared. With respect to Russia the most contradictory reports have been issued, but there is no doubt that the wheat crops is a bad failure in many parts of the empire, and it seems within the mark to assess it at 15 per cent. less than last year's crop, which was officially put at 195,803,000 bushels, reducing the quantity to 166,527,000 bushels. Poland, allowing 15,000,000 bushels for Poland, as compared with 15,000,000 bushels for 1890, we have 180,000,000 bushels in round numbers as the indicated crop of European Russia, including Poland. Seeing that the consumption under ordinary circumstances would be at least 140,000,000 bushels, and that the failure of the rye harvest will increase the consumption of wheat, while stocks of old wheat are unusually small, it seems a liberal allowance to reckon on a net export surplus of 60,000,000 bushels. Nothing is subtracted on account of the shortness of the rye crop in order to avoid exaggeration of the situation in Russia.

There is a good crop in Roumania, but not quite equal to that of last year, which was unofficially estimated at 64,000,000 bushels. An even 60,000,000 may be allowed as a maximum. Roumania exported about 36,000,000 bushels in 1890 and 30,000,000 may be put down for the current year.

Bulgaria and Servia are reported to have good crops, but there is no trustworthy information about these countries at present. Last year their total production was estimated at about 48,000,000 bushels, and from last year's crop of about 60,000,000 bushels may be allowed as a rough estimate for the current year and 12,000,000 bushels as the export.

What the actual deficiency of the French wheat crop is it is impossible to say, and estimates of authorities in that country have varied with every change of weather. Last year's yield was officially estimated at 328,000,000 bushels. Decreases ranging up to 120,000,000 bushels have been predicted, but later accounts have been less pessimistic. The requirements from foreign sources may be put at about 100,000,000 bushels. In Germany the acreage is much smaller than it was last year. In Prussia alone the Middle Rhine agriculture reports the plowing up of over 450,000 acres, while the yield is put at 15 per cent. less than that of 1890. If we set the recent improvement in crop prospects against the deficient area, and deduct the loss of last year's crop of about 60,000,000 bushels, not including wheat, the present crop comes out at 78,200,000 bushels. A year's consumption of wheat alone at the present time can scarcely be put at 100,000,000 bushels, and as the great deficiency of the rye crop will necessitate the consumption of more wheat than usual, the requirements from foreign sources cannot well be put at less than 35,000,000 bushels.

The Italian wheat crop was at one time reported to be 15 per cent. below last year's good crop, which was officially estimated at 123,000,000 bushels. Recent reports, however, are more favorable, and it is deemed probable that 115,000,000 bushels may be obtained. A year's consumption of wheat in Italy appears to be about 140,000,000 bushels, so that the figures just given show a deficiency of 25,000,000 bushels.

It is difficult to get trustworthy information on Spanish crop prospects or even the results. The wheat crop was estimated at about 70,000,000 bushels, and in Portugal 8,000,000 bushels may be added, and the requirements of the two countries for foreign sources may be put at 40,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of the European countries, with whose above mentioned will be found in the following table, all that is necessary to explain being that Turkey is an importing country, apart from the Philippines, and that the wheat crops of Belgium and Denmark are all unquestionably deficient.

In my desire to avoid exaggeration of the deficiency in Europe, I am not sure that I have allowed enough for the deficiency of the rye crop elsewhere than in Germany. The crop is a bad one nearly all over Europe, and unless wheat becomes so dear that the peasantry will be driven to the consumption of other kinds of grain to take the place of rye, there must be a large export of wheat. If we allow average exports from India during the cereal year, including a portion of the surplus of next spring's wheat—say 33,000,000 bushels—and suppose that the United States will spare for Europe 144,000,000 bushels, making 177,000,000 bushels together, there will be, according to the estimated European deficiency, about 104,000,000 bushels to obtain from minor sources of supply outside Europe.

An English bishop has just been confined in an insane asylum. He preached so oddly that attention was attracted and he was found to be mentally unbalanced. If "preaching oddly" constituted mental imbalance in this country the preacher crowd would be, it is feared, rather frost-bitten.—[Manchester Journal.]

The World's Fair directors think there is yet time to build an Eiffel tower which shall be toward the Paris structure as Ossa to a wart. That's right; we don't want any cheap, undisciplined imitation.—[Albany Press and Knickerbocker.]

1880.

THAT CEREAL AND RYE BOTH SHORT.

The United States, with Her Bounteous Crops, Must Step Into the Shoes of the Most Reliable Estimates Obtainable Show 281,000,000 Bushels Short.

Bradstreet says: It is too early to give anything better than a rough estimate of the wheat production of European countries for the current year, only a few official comparisons of the probable differences between this year's and last year's yield having appeared. With respect to Russia the most contradictory reports have been issued, but there is no doubt that the wheat crops is a bad failure in many parts of the empire, and it seems within the mark to assess it at 15 per cent. less than last year's crop, which was officially put at 195,803,000 bushels, reducing the quantity to 166,527,000 bushels. Poland, allowing 15,000,000 bushels for Poland, as compared with 15,000,000 bushels for 1890, we have 180,000,000 bushels in round numbers as the indicated crop of European Russia, including Poland. Seeing that the consumption under ordinary circumstances would be at least 140,000,000 bushels, and that the failure of the rye harvest will increase the consumption of wheat, while stocks of old wheat are unusually small, it seems a liberal allowance to reckon on a net export surplus of 60,000,000 bushels. Nothing is subtracted on account of the shortness of the rye crop in order to avoid exaggeration of the situation in Russia.

There is a good crop in Roumania, but not quite equal to that of last year, which was unofficially estimated at 64,000,000 bushels. An even 60,000,000 may be allowed as a maximum. Roumania exported about 36,000,000 bushels in 1890 and 30,000,000 may be put down for the current year.

Bulgaria and Servia are reported to have good crops, but there is no trustworthy information about these countries at present. Last year their total production was estimated at about 48,000,000 bushels, and from last year's crop of about 60,000,000 bushels may be allowed as a rough estimate for the current year and 12,000,000 bushels as the export.

What the actual deficiency of the French wheat crop is it is impossible to say, and estimates of authorities in that country have varied with every change of weather. Last year's yield was officially estimated at 328,000,000 bushels. Decreases ranging up to 120,000,000 bushels have been predicted, but later accounts have been less pessimistic. The requirements from foreign sources may be put at about 100,000,000 bushels. In Germany the acreage is much smaller than it was last year. In Prussia alone the Middle Rhine agriculture reports the plowing up of over 450,000 acres, while the yield is put at 15 per cent. less than that of 1890. If we set the recent improvement in crop prospects against the deficient area, and deduct the loss of last year's crop of about 60,000,000 bushels, not including wheat, the present crop comes out at 78,200,000 bushels. A year's consumption of wheat alone at the present time can scarcely be put at 100,000,000 bushels, and as the great deficiency of the rye crop will necessitate the consumption of more wheat than usual, the requirements from foreign sources cannot well be put at less than 35,000,000 bushels.

The Italian wheat crop was at one time reported to be 15 per cent. below last year's good crop, which was officially estimated at 123,000,000 bushels. Recent reports, however, are more favorable, and it is deemed probable that 115,000,000 bushels may be obtained. A year's consumption of wheat in Italy appears to be about 140,000,000 bushels, so that the figures just given show a deficiency of 25,000,000 bushels.

It is difficult to get trustworthy information on Spanish crop prospects or even the results. The wheat crop was estimated at about 70,000,000 bushels, and in Portugal 8,000,000 bushels may be added, and the requirements of the two countries for foreign sources may be put at 40,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of the European countries, with whose above mentioned will be found in the following table, all that is necessary to explain being that Turkey is an importing country, apart from the Philippines, and that the wheat crops of Belgium and Denmark are all unquestionably deficient.

In my desire to avoid exaggeration of the deficiency in Europe, I am not sure that I have allowed enough for the deficiency of the rye crop elsewhere than in Germany. The crop is a bad one nearly all over Europe, and unless wheat becomes so dear that the peasantry will be driven to the consumption of other kinds of grain to take the place of rye, there must be a large export of wheat. If we allow average exports from India during the cereal year, including a portion of the surplus of next spring's wheat—say 33,000,000 bushels—and suppose that the United States will spare for Europe 144,000,000 bushels, making 177,000,000 bushels together, there will be, according to the estimated European deficiency, about 104,000,000 bushels to obtain from minor sources of supply outside Europe.

An English bishop has just been confined in an insane asylum. He preached so oddly that attention was attracted and he was found to be mentally unbalanced. If "preaching oddly" constituted mental imbalance in this country the preacher crowd would be, it is feared, rather frost-bitten.—[Manchester Journal.]

The World's Fair directors think there is yet time to build an Eiffel tower which shall be toward the Paris structure as Ossa to a wart. That's right; we don't want any cheap, undisciplined imitation.—[Albany Press and Knickerbocker.]

1880.

THAT CEREAL AND RYE BOTH SHORT.

The United States, with Her Bounteous Crops, Must Step Into the Shoes of the Most Reliable Estimates Obtainable Show 281,000,000 Bushels Short.

Bradstreet says: It is too early to give anything better than a rough estimate of the wheat production of European countries for the current year, only a few official comparisons of the probable differences between this year's and last year's yield having appeared. With respect to Russia the most contradictory reports have been issued, but there is no doubt that the wheat crops is a bad failure in many parts of the empire, and it seems within the mark to assess it at 15 per cent. less than last year's crop, which was officially put at 195,803,000 bushels, reducing the quantity to 166,527,000 bushels. Poland, allowing 15,000,000 bushels for Poland, as compared with 15,000,000 bushels for 1890, we have 180,000,000 bushels in round numbers as the indicated crop of European Russia, including Poland. Seeing that the consumption under ordinary circumstances would be at least 140,000,000 bushels, and that the failure of the rye harvest will increase the consumption of wheat, while stocks of old wheat are unusually small, it seems a liberal allowance to reckon on a net export surplus of 60,000,000 bushels. Nothing is subtracted on account of the shortness of the rye crop in order to avoid exaggeration of the situation in Russia.

There is a good crop in Roumania, but not quite equal to that of last year, which was unofficially estimated at 64,000,000 bushels. An even 60,000,000 may be allowed as a maximum. Roumania exported about 36,000,000 bushels in 1890 and 30,000,000 may be put down for the current year.

Bulgaria and Servia are reported to have good crops, but there is no trustworthy information about these countries at present. Last year their total production was estimated at about 48,000,000 bushels, and from last year's crop of about 60,000,000 bushels may be allowed as a rough estimate for the current year and 12,000,000 bushels as the export.

What the actual deficiency of the French wheat crop is it is impossible to say, and estimates of authorities in that country have varied with every change of weather. Last year's yield was officially estimated at 328,000,000 bushels. Decreases ranging up to 120,000,000 bushels have been predicted, but later accounts have been less pessimistic. The requirements from foreign sources may be put at about 100,000,000 bushels. In Germany the acreage is much smaller than it was last year. In Prussia alone the Middle Rhine agriculture reports the plowing up of over 450,000 acres, while the yield is put at 15 per cent. less than that of 1890. If we set the recent improvement in crop prospects against the deficient area, and deduct the loss of last year's crop of about 60,000,000 bushels, not including wheat, the present crop comes out at 78,200,000 bushels. A year's consumption of wheat alone at the present time can scarcely be put at 100,000,000 bushels, and as the great deficiency of the rye crop will necessitate the consumption of more wheat than usual, the requirements from foreign sources cannot well be put at less than 35,000,000 bushels.

The Italian wheat crop was at one time reported to be 15 per cent. below last year's good crop, which was officially estimated at 123,000,000 bushels. Recent reports, however, are more favorable, and it is deemed probable that 115,000,000 bushels may be obtained. A year's consumption of wheat in Italy appears to be about 140,000,000 bushels, so that the figures just given show a deficiency of 25,000,000 bushels.

It is difficult to get trustworthy information on Spanish crop prospects or even the results. The wheat crop was estimated at about 70,000,000 bushels, and in Portugal 8,000,000 bushels may be added, and the requirements of the two countries for foreign sources may be put at 40,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of the European countries, with whose above mentioned will be found in the following table, all that is necessary to explain being that Turkey is an importing country, apart from the Philippines, and that the wheat crops of Belgium and Denmark are all unquestionably deficient.

In my desire to avoid exaggeration of the deficiency in Europe, I am not sure that I have allowed enough for the deficiency of the rye crop elsewhere than in Germany. The crop is a bad one nearly all over Europe, and unless wheat becomes so dear that the peasantry will be driven to the consumption of other kinds of grain to take the place of rye, there must be a large export of wheat. If we allow average exports from India during the cereal year, including a portion of the surplus of next spring's wheat—say 33,000,000 bushels—and suppose that the United States will spare for Europe 144,000,000 bushels, making 177,000,000 bushels together, there will be, according to the estimated European deficiency, about 104,000,000 bushels to obtain from minor sources of supply outside Europe.

An English bishop has just been confined in an insane asylum. He preached so oddly that attention was attracted and he was found to be mentally unbalanced. If "preaching oddly" constituted mental imbalance in this country the preacher crowd would be, it is feared, rather frost-bitten.—[Manchester Journal.]

The World's Fair directors think there is yet time to build an Eiffel tower which shall be toward the Paris structure as Ossa to a wart. That's right; we don't want any cheap, undisciplined imitation.—[Albany Press and Knickerbocker.]

ELEVEN YEARS' TRADE

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

Our Spring and Summer Styles

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

How would the name Bothos do for the consolidated Minnesota metropolis?

ASHANTIE'S king is allowed 3,333 wives. There must be the unlucky number in Ashanties.

The lynching, suicide and outing casualties of this year look as if 1891 were to be a memorable twelvemonth for sudden and violent deaths.

If all other remedies fail in the case of that New York young man who was so mysteriously stricken dumb the other day, they might send him to Congress.

It is said that the Prince of Wales recently complained that his royal mother did not know enough to come in out of the rain. But she knows enough to keep him out of it.

Mr. MAXIM says: "Give me time and I will show you a flying machine." Are we to understand that Mr. Maxim means to utilize the old principle involved in the discovery that time flies.

The average man who becomes indignant at Sabbath observance will usually be found to be a man who wishes to do something on the day that it would be better for himself not to do.

In Jacksonville, Fla., there is a woman who claims to have swallowed twenty-five pills a week for the last sixteen years. This looks like an attempt to boom Jacksonville as a health resort.

It is estimated that lightning has an energy of 3,344,162 horse-power. This is the common, every-sunny-summer-day lightning that the Jersey variety, the energy of which is held to be beyond calculation.

A Kansas City editor says: "The mistake of which nature was guilty when she created the mulberry was in making it too sweet for pies." How about the creation of the man who invented pies?

An English scientist has invented a machine which makes the footsteps of a fly distinctly audible. Encouraged by this triumph, he is now engaged upon a device for making visible the point of an English joke.

HENRY HART, of New York, who is reputed to be worth \$500,000,000, is a bachelor of 80. He ought to be ashamed of himself. It is to be hoped that at least he has some charming nieces who will make his money fly.

NUMBER OF AMERICAN COISTS IN Italy has fallen off greatly this year on account of the diplomatic troubles between the United States and that country. The hotel-keepers are in considerable trouble. The Americans were their choice victims.

When a man removes to another town, and comes back saying that his health was not good there, people always have a suspicion that it was his prospects instead of his health. When a man is making money, he has to be a very sick before he decides that he needs a change of climate.

GEN. SCROFIELD'S daughter is said to have brought about the marriage of her father with Miss Kilbourne. Match-making daughters are decidedly novel persons; but when Cupid and Hyman go into secret conference, it generally results in some queer and wholly unaccountable doings among the mortals.

A DRESSER wife boasts that, after years of marriage, her husband kisses her five times a day; whereas a Chicago paper reports that there is a lady out there who has been married more than ten years, and another woman's husband kisses her twenty times a day. There is no use trying to beat Chicago.

The Western Springs faith-curers have given it out that people under-going the "realization of things" treatment must abstain from eating pork. It is plainly apparent that these Western Springs exorcisers of the ill that affect mankind are not catering for Chicago trade and popularity.

It is to be hoped that the enthusiastic poet, Elaine Goodale, who has recently married an Indian, will have better fortune than Mrs. Chaska, who preceded her in the experiment and now seeks a divorce. The former, however, married an educated Sioux and the latter a chief who was little above the average of his race.

It is all very well for the telegraph to report that "strikers throw petards" in the streets of Bordeaux, but really the editors of leading New York dailies should look out in the dictionary a word which they do not understand before allowing it to go into print. Had they done so the word petard might have been changed to bomb or grenade.

The Portuguese are coolly discussing the proposition to sell their colonies, or permit their exploitation by companies. It is possible that the idea was suggested by clever Englishmen, who, noticing the serious financial straits of Portugal, concluded that her statesmen might like to bridge over difficulties by selling colonies which after all are more a source of trouble than profit to the mother country.

A sudden wave of intemperance among the school boys of Philadelphia has resulted in a startling discovery. It is said to be due to the statement in the temperance text-books that a small quantity of liquor makes a man lively and gay. When the boys read this they began to experiment a little. The temperance people have decided to have their books revised.

A MAN at Downs, Kan., has really either fatally or very seriously injured

FROM HEAD TO HEEL.

DAINTY COSTUMES FOR THE SEASON.

Woman Who Wears Skirts Above the Knee

Elegance of Attire—No More to Be a "No-neckline Quantity"—The Dancing Man Sees at Summer Resorts.

HERE are no doubt women who have no doubt about the ultra elegance of attire which characterizes the fashionable lady of the summer resort. It is a pity that they are so rare as to be a "negligent quantity," as the scientific men call it. I have known a well-known woman who had out of her beautiful hair, "I have no time to take care of it," was her curt answer. But would you believe it, it was the purest vanity. She had improved her appearance fifty per cent. by the short locks, but she was becoming to her, imparting a pliancy to her personality which was altogether charming. It always came to the heart when I hear a young girl exclaim: "I'd look well in that!" Poor child, she might, and what a pity it is that the clothes don't grow on her. In my illustration I set before you a pretty summer gown for a young person. The material is a mousseline de laine with large white and red stripes. The corsage being draped to the waist at the throat and held in place by bows of white ribbon. This dress is charmingly set off by a sleeveless lace jacket.

OLD maids and old bachelors know more about bringing up children than most parents do. The reason is that they are not so foolishly sentimental about them. There is too much sentimentality wasted on the average father. A woman will let a 3-year-old child talk back and strike her, and will be more than willing to let the child grow that he will treat his mother. The world is too full already of useless, fretful, complaining, head-strong men and women. Don't add to the number by spoiling your baby.

ARRANGEMENTS seem to be about completed to bring over to the World's Fair a whole tribe of African pygmies. These queer folk are only about four feet tall, and they will attract special interest on account of the descriptions given of them by Herodotus, Stanley, and others. Pinkie, the boy, whoever he may be, has given his consent to their removal to this country, and the King of Belgium will doubtless accede, as he is to be approached on the subject by the State Department. All that remains is to obtain the consent of the pygmies themselves, and these will be taken for granted.

ONCE in a while Russia does a thing that is really sensible. The recent ukase, requiring that all persons seeking within its borders shall become citizens within three years, is a thing that is a stroke at the kind of alienism which is the menace everywhere with wit and any means of transportation, and the reduction of what may be called the centrifugal force of patriotism. Every large city is full of cosmopolites who have no interest except in their own welfare, who contribute nothing to the support of the state and who, were the state threatened with war or other disaster, would leave it as soon as they could, or claim the protection of a foreign flag.

The sprinkling cart, which has been cursed and reviled more times than any other city institution except the dog catcher, has at last loomed up in a heroic light, and has saved a young woman from a horrible death. Miss McCarthy, of Chicago, was performing some duty around the kitchen stove when her clothing caught fire. She rushed screaming into the street, just as the sprinkling cart passed by. The driver told her to crawl under. She did so and her life was saved. Miss McCarthy is a very fortunate young woman. Rushing into the street when one's clothing is afire is the most foolish thing that can be done. The wind and the motion fan the flames, and the sprinkling cart is not at all a bad thing.

It seems to be no occasion for any hard feeling because the word "Sheeny" has been given a place in the Century Dictionary. It is the aim of that publication to be as nearly complete as possible, to give the meaning of all English words in use. No one can deny that the word "Sheeny" is in use, and that it is commonly employed now in the sense which is attributed to it in the Century Dictionary. Whether it ought to be so need or not is another question. It is a question, in fact, as any sensible Jew will admit, with which the dictionary has nothing to do. The word Dago also appears in the same work, and the word Yankee. To drop any of those words from the dictionary on the ground that they were an insult to the people to whom they refer would be the sheerest nonsense.

The under twine is used by the head-growers all through the Western country to bind up the wheat, and from sixty-five thousand to seventy-five thousands are used every year in this way. The binding is done by machinery, and it is said that McCormick, of Chicago, the Walter Wood Company, of Hooover Falls, and other concerns turn out 200,000 binders every year. Wire was once used for binding, but pieces would get in between the mill stones and the millers naturally opposed its further use and opposed it successfully. Our wheat crops this year are so large that many thousands more of under twine will be used for binding wheat than ever before.

THE last football season in England has been noted for the casualties recorded. Among the injuries noted in the *Lancet* which ended fatally are Asphyxia caused by paralysis of the muscles of respiration, acute peritonitis, injury to the brain, rupture of the intestine, rupture of the right kidney, and abdominal injuries. Is it not time that this game should be so modified as to relieve it of the unnecessary dangers now attending it?

UNDER TWINE.

The under twine is used by the head-growers all through the Western country to bind up the wheat, and from sixty-five thousand to seventy-five thousands are used every year in this way. The binding is done by machinery, and it is said that McCormick, of Chicago, the Walter Wood Company, of Hooover Falls, and other concerns turn out 200,000 binders every year. Wire was once used for binding, but pieces would get in between the mill stones and the millers naturally opposed its further use and opposed it successfully. Our wheat crops this year are so large that many thousands more of under twine will be used for binding wheat than ever before.

THE last football season in England has been noted for the casualties recorded. Among the injuries noted in the *Lancet* which ended fatally are Asphyxia caused by paralysis of the muscles of respiration, acute peritonitis, injury to the brain, rupture of the intestine, rupture of the right kidney, and abdominal injuries. Is it not time that this game should be so modified as to relieve it of the unnecessary dangers now attending it?

UNDER TWINE.

The under twine is used by the head-growers all through the Western country to bind up the wheat, and from sixty-five thousand to seventy-five thousands are used every year in this way. The binding is done by machinery, and it is said that McCormick, of Chicago, the Walter Wood Company, of Hooover Falls, and other concerns turn out 200,000 binders every year. Wire was once used for binding, but pieces would get in between the mill stones and the millers naturally opposed its further use and opposed it successfully. Our wheat crops this year are so large that many thousands more of under twine will be used for binding wheat than ever before.

UNDER TWINE.

The under twine is used by the head-growers all through the Western country to bind up the wheat, and from sixty-five thousand to seventy-five thousands are used every year in this way. The binding is done by machinery, and it is said that McCormick, of Chicago, the Walter Wood Company, of Hooover Falls, and other concerns turn out 200,000 binders every year. Wire was once used for binding, but pieces would get in between the mill stones and the millers naturally opposed its further use and opposed it successfully. Our wheat crops this year are so large that many thousands more of under twine will be used for binding wheat than ever before.

UNDER TWINE.

The under twine is used by the head-growers all through the Western country to bind up the wheat, and from sixty-five thousand to seventy-five thousands are used every year in this way. The binding is done by machinery, and it is said that McCormick, of Chicago, the Walter Wood Company, of Hooover Falls, and other concerns turn out 200,000 binders every year. Wire was once used for binding, but pieces would get in between the mill stones and the millers naturally opposed its further use and opposed it successfully. Our wheat crops this year are so large that many thousands more of under twine will be used for binding wheat than ever before.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

He Wanted to Sleep at Night—Mildly Sarcastic—Ode to the Celestial—Good Cause for Assault—Right, Etc., Etc.

HE WANTED TO SLEEP AT NIGHT.

"A party was surveying for a new railway," said Marshall P. Wilder to an interested group the other day. "It was in the country, and the best line seemed to be one that would necessitate the removal of a big barn. As they were studying the situation, the farmer came out and said: 'What are you fellows doing?' 'Making a new railway,' they replied. 'Well, what pesky fools you be!' exclaimed the farmer; 'do you or three times to get out of bed two or three times a night to open them barn doors so to let the trains pass through?'—New York Tribune.

MILDLY SARCASTIC.

The author of "Our Grandfathers Died Too Soon" attributes the greater longevity of to-day to the increased popularity of knowledge of hygiene and to modern methods of life. This makes it quite clear why Methuselah and other notables of his age were taken off so prematurely.—(Philadelphia Ledger).

ODE TO THE CELESTIAL.

O Chinaman, if it be true That through the eye the soul doth shine, There must be much obliquity About that silent sea of thine.—(New York Herald).

GOOD CAUSE FOR ASSAULT.

Mrs. Grayneck—Why, Johnny, what in the world are you striking Willie for, like that? Johnny—Well, I should think I had a good cause.

Mrs. Grayneck—What do you mean? Johnny—Well, I let him use my bean-shooter all last Sunday afternoon, if he'd say my prayers for me for a week; and I've just found out that he's skipped three days.—(Greensburg Sparks).

RIGHT.

She (at the baseball game)—But do tell me, George, what does that man wear a mask over his face for? George—To keep the flies off.—(Truth).

NO TROUBLE.

Is there any trouble-brewing in the A. V. C. lodge in the corner of the city? "Not that I know of. Why do you ask?" "I heard that it was going into liquidation."

"Going into liquidation! Quite the contrary. They've just watered the stock 30 per cent. and everything is going on swimmingly."—(Boston Transcript).

WHERE IT HAD THE ADVANTAGE.

"That chimney is smoking all the time," said Dookins. "Yes," said his grandmother, "but it isn't such a fool as to smoke cigarettes."—(Truth).

HALF A MAN.

She—Do you ever see Mr. and Mrs. Chapley since their marriage? He—Oh, yes; it is a case of two souls with but a single thought.

He—Yes, he married a dude.—(Buffalo Evening News).

SHE WAS AN HEIRLESS.

"I wonder why Dick Fortunatus encourages his rich wife in dressing so much like a pauper?" "To stand some show of finding her pocket."

CHAPLEY'S RETORT.

Said he, "You are a liar, Sir." And Chapley answered, "Foolish! I really must answer, Sir." To be told something new.—(Epoch).

MUSIC ON THE HOME STRETCH.

"Goodness gracious," yelled the manager, meeting the leader of the orchestra coming up, "there was a terrible mess of it half way in the last act."

"And didn't manage it nicely?" said the leader. "I caught up, so that even you must have noticed I wasn't more than three bars behind when the curtain fell."—(Fleegende Blatter).

LOOKS SO BAD.

Miss Boddington—Oh, Mr. Jaggson, you look so bad and unhappy while Mr. Chumpkin was talking to you. I suppose she enlisted your general sympathies for some poor sufferer at her hospital.

Jaggson—No, worse; she was telling me bright sayings of her children.—(Elmira Gazette).

THIS AGGRAVATING SISTER.

His Sister—Had you heard that Laura Figg's pug has run away? He—Well, what of it? His Sister—Oh, nothing, only I thought that if you intended proposing, now is your time. A woman's heart is often caught in the rebound, you know.—(Indianapolis Journal).

UNKNOWN.

He—What can I do to make you happy? She—Do nothing. He—Without what? She—Me.—(Epoch).

JUST WHAT HE DIDN'T PREFER.

Judge—I understand that you prefer charges against this man? Grocer—No, sir; I prefer cash, and that's what I had him brought here for.—(Youkers Statesman).

SWAS EVER THIS.

I see summer girls ramble Amid bush and bramble, Or gracefully gambol By the sounding sea; But I only ponder Of that winter maiden Who once smiled on me.—(New York Herald).

A PROMPT RESPONSE.

Mr. Crossly—I tell you before I go that I want beef for dinner, and when I get home what do I find? Mrs. Crossly—Fault, every time.—(New York Sun).

IT GETS THERE FINALLY.

There is a signpost in one of Atlanta's side streets that is at least expressive. It reads: "Going out to do whitewashing done here."—(Atlanta Constitution).

A DUBIOUS PROSPECT.

Traveler—Can I find my way through these w-o-woods? Resident—Not if it is true that "the man who hesitates is lost."—(Kato Maud's Washington).

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

He Wanted to Sleep at Night—Mildly Sarcastic—Ode to the Celestial—Good Cause for Assault—Right, Etc., Etc.

HE WANTED TO SLEEP AT NIGHT.

"A party was surveying for a new railway," said Marshall P. Wilder to an interested group the other day. "It was in the country, and the best line seemed to be one that would necessitate the removal of a big barn. As they were studying the situation, the farmer came out and said: 'What are you fellows doing?' 'Making a new railway,' they replied. 'Well, what pesky fools you be!' exclaimed the farmer; 'do you or three times to get out of bed two or three times a night to open them barn doors so to let the trains pass through?'—New York Tribune.

MILDLY SARCASTIC.

The author of "Our Grandfathers Died Too Soon" attributes the greater longevity of to-day to the increased popularity of knowledge of hygiene and to modern methods of life. This makes it quite clear why Methuselah and other notables of his age were taken off so prematurely.—(Philadelphia Ledger).

ODE TO THE CELESTIAL.

O Chinaman, if it be true That through the eye the soul doth shine, There must be much obliquity About that silent sea of thine.—(New York Herald).

GOOD CAUSE FOR ASSAULT.

Mrs. Grayneck—Why, Johnny, what in the world are you striking Willie for, like that? Johnny—Well, I should think I had a good cause.

Mrs. Grayneck—What do you mean? Johnny—Well, I let him use my bean-shooter all last Sunday afternoon, if he'd say my prayers for me for a week; and I've just found out that he's skipped three days.—(Greensburg Sparks).

RIGHT.

She (at the baseball game)—But do tell me, George, what does that man wear a mask over his face for? George—To keep the flies off.—(Truth).

NO TROUBLE.

Is there any trouble-brewing in the A. V. C. lodge in the corner of the city? "Not that I know of. Why do you ask?" "I heard that it was going into liquidation."

"Going into liquidation! Quite the contrary. They've just watered the stock 30 per cent. and everything is going on swimmingly."—(Boston Transcript).

WHERE IT HAD THE ADVANTAGE.

"That chimney is smoking all the time," said Dookins. "Yes," said his grandmother, "but it isn't such a fool as to smoke cigarettes."—(Truth).

HALF A MAN.

She—Do you ever see Mr. and Mrs. Chapley since their marriage? He—Oh, yes; it is a case of two souls with but a single thought.

He—Yes, he married a dude.—(Buffalo Evening News).

SHE WAS AN HEIRLESS.

"I wonder why Dick Fortunatus encourages his rich wife in dressing so much like a pauper?" "To stand some show of finding her pocket."

CHAPLEY'S RETORT.

Said he, "You are a liar, Sir." And Chapley answered, "Foolish! I really must answer, Sir." To be told something new.—(Epoch).

MUSIC ON THE HOME STRETCH.

"Goodness gracious," yelled the manager, meeting the leader of the orchestra coming up, "there was a terrible mess of it half way in the last act."

"And didn't manage it nicely?" said the leader. "I caught up, so that even you must have noticed I wasn't more than three bars behind when the curtain fell."—(Fleegende Blatter).

LOOKS SO BAD.

Miss Boddington—Oh, Mr. Jaggson, you look so bad and unhappy while Mr. Chumpkin was talking to you. I suppose she enlisted your general sympathies for some poor sufferer at her hospital.

Jaggson—No, worse; she was telling me bright sayings of her children.—(Elmira Gazette).

THIS AGGRAVATING SISTER.

His Sister—Had you heard that Laura Figg's pug has run away? He—Well, what of it? His Sister—Oh, nothing, only I thought that if you intended proposing, now is your time. A woman's heart is often caught in the rebound, you know.—(Indianapolis Journal).

UNKNOWN.

He—What can I do to make you happy? She—Do nothing. He—Without what? She—Me.—(Epoch).

JUST WHAT HE DIDN'T PREFER.

Judge—I understand that you prefer charges against this man? Grocer—No, sir; I prefer cash, and that's what I had him brought here for.—(Youkers Statesman).

SWAS EVER THIS.

I see summer girls ramble Amid bush and bramble, Or gracefully gambol By the sounding sea; But I only ponder Of that winter maiden Who once smiled on me.—(New York Herald).

A PROMPT RESPONSE.

Mr. Crossly—I tell you before I go that I want beef for dinner, and when I get home what do I find? Mrs. Crossly—Fault, every time.—(New York Sun).

IT GETS THERE FINALLY.

There is a signpost in one of Atlanta's side streets that is at least expressive. It reads: "Going out to do whitewashing done here."—(Atlanta Constitution).

A DUBIOUS PROSPECT.

Traveler—Can I find my way through these w-o-woods? Resident—Not if it is true that "the man who hesitates is lost."—(Kato Maud's Washington).

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

He Wanted to Sleep at Night—Mildly Sarcastic—Ode to the Celestial—Good Cause for Assault—Right, Etc., Etc.

HE WANTED TO SLEEP AT NIGHT.

"A party was surveying for a new railway," said Marshall P. Wilder to an interested group the other day. "It was in the country, and the best line seemed to be one that would necessitate the removal of a big barn. As they were studying the situation, the farmer came out and said: 'What are you fellows doing?' 'Making a new railway,' they replied. 'Well, what pesky fools you be!' exclaimed the farmer; 'do you or three times to get out of bed two or three times a night to open them barn doors so to let the trains pass through?'—New York Tribune.

MILDLY SARCASTIC.

The author of "Our Grandfathers Died Too Soon" attributes the greater longevity of to-day to the increased popularity of knowledge of hygiene and to modern methods of life. This makes it quite clear why Methuselah and other notables of his age were taken off so prematurely.—(Philadelphia Ledger).

ODE TO THE CELESTIAL.

O Chinaman, if it be true That through the eye the soul doth shine, There must be much obliquity About that silent sea of thine.—(New York Herald).

GOOD CAUSE FOR ASSAULT.

Mrs. Grayneck—Why, Johnny, what in the world are you striking Willie for, like that? Johnny—Well, I should think I had a good cause.

Mrs. Grayneck—What do you mean? Johnny—Well, I let him use my bean-shooter all last Sunday afternoon, if he'd say my prayers for me for a week; and I've just found out that he's skipped three days.—(Greensburg Sparks).

RIGHT.

She (at the baseball game)—But do tell me, George, what does that man wear a mask over his face for? George—To keep the flies off.—(Truth).

NO TROUBLE.

Is there any trouble-brewing in the A. V. C. lodge in the corner of the city? "Not that I know of. Why do you ask?" "I heard that it was going into liquidation."

"Going into liquidation! Quite the contrary. They've just watered the stock 30 per cent. and everything is going on swimmingly."—(Boston Transcript).

WHERE IT HAD THE ADVANTAGE.

"That chimney is smoking all the time," said Dookins. "Yes," said his grandmother, "but it isn't such a fool as to smoke cigarettes."—(Truth).

HALF A MAN.

She—Do you ever see Mr. and Mrs. Chapley since their marriage? He—Oh, yes; it is a case of two souls with but a single thought.

He—Yes, he married a dude.—(Buffalo Evening News).

SHE WAS AN HEIRLESS.

"I wonder why Dick Fortunatus encourages his rich wife in dressing so much like a pauper?" "To stand some show of finding her pocket."

CHAPLEY'S RETORT.

Said he, "You are a liar, Sir." And Chapley answered, "Foolish! I really must answer, Sir." To be told something new.—(Epoch).

MUSIC ON THE HOME STRETCH.

"Goodness gracious," yelled the manager, meeting the leader of the orchestra coming up, "there was a terrible mess of it half way in the last act."

"And didn't manage it nicely?" said the leader. "I caught up, so that even you must have noticed I wasn't more than three bars behind when the curtain fell."—(Fleegende Blatter).

LOOKS SO BAD.

Miss Boddington—Oh, Mr. Jaggson, you look so bad and unhappy while Mr. Chumpkin was talking to you. I suppose she enlisted your general sympathies for some poor sufferer at her hospital.

Jaggson—No, worse; she was telling me bright sayings of her children.—(Elmira Gazette).

THIS AGGRAVATING SISTER.

His Sister—Had you heard that Laura Figg's pug has run away? He—Well, what of it? His Sister—Oh, nothing, only I thought that if you intended proposing, now is your time. A woman's heart is often caught in the rebound, you know.—(Indianapolis Journal).

UNKNOWN.

He—What can I do to make you happy? She—Do nothing. He—Without what? She—Me.—(Epoch).

JUST WHAT HE DIDN'T PREFER.

Judge—I understand that you prefer charges against this man? Grocer—No, sir; I prefer cash, and that's what I had him brought here for.—(Youkers Statesman).

SWAS EVER THIS.

I see summer girls ramble Amid bush and bramble, Or gracefully gambol By the sounding sea; But I only ponder Of that winter maiden Who once smiled on me.—(New York Herald).

A PROMPT RESPONSE.

Mr. Crossly—I tell you before I go that I want beef for dinner, and when I get home what do I find? Mrs. Crossly—Fault, every time.—(New York Sun).

IT GETS THERE FINALLY.

There is a signpost in one of Atlanta's side streets that is at least expressive. It reads: "Going out to do whitewashing done here."—(Atlanta Constitution).

A DUBIOUS PROSPECT.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THE young Brooklyn pastor who was caught kissing the lamb of his flock the other day, is said to have looked decidedly sheepish.

It is one of the oddities of chromatics that when the yellows attack peaches, the peach-growers are attacked by the blues.

The civilized world will look for once with favor on a revolution in Haiti that brings about the downfall of the modern Nero, whose rule is a reign of terror.

A New York infant fell from a third-story window, and was picked up unhurt. It did not even cry. The child's destiny is clearly marked out. If it lives it will be a base ball umpire.

If you are young and strong, and have no physical or mental troubles to keep you awake, go to bed early and enjoy yourself in sleep. It is the surest way of feeling good when you are old.

Recent tidings cause the finger of scorn to be pointed again at poor Mrs. James Brown Potter. Yet Americans should not forget the debt of gratitude they owe her for having taken Kyrle Bellow to the antipodes.

Explorer Stanley's wife finds him surly, and there is rumor of a contemplated separation. Stanley was a success in the heart of Africa, but woman's heart is a different country, and it won't stand so much exploring.

As the coal trade has been dull of late, the agents who regulate the Eastern supply have decided to reduce the monthly output half a million tons. This is a great country, and the hard-coal syndicate about the best organized of any it has.

"What a man really believes is right to him," is sometimes said. It is a monstrously false doctrine. Simply believing a thing does not make the thing true or right. It was once believed that the earth did not revolve, but it did just the same.

A drunken man jumped from the suspension bridge which spans the Niagara River above Lewiston, and was rescued from the water alive. The distance he covered was 150 feet, and he outdid the notorious Sam Patch. When the man gets sober he may find himself a museum freak.

A grey rat with a blue tail has been seen in Cincinnati. If all things that are seen in Cincinnati are palpable things, that city would need only an admission price and a card of rules to become the most complete museum of natural and unnatural history in three hemispheres.

Italy has ordered the construction of three new ironclads. The fact that she is practically bankrupt does not seem to interfere with her ability to raise millions of dollars more for warlike preparations. It is becoming very evident that it is to be either war or bankruptcy with several European nations in the near future.

According to the estimate of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle there are eight newspapers in New York State opposed to capital punishment in any form. If they can convert the remaining 1,200 or more to their way of thinking they can easily secure the abolition of the death penalty. A united press can do anything.

A telegram tells us that the cutting off of heads has not operated to reduce the Chinamen who have committed the recent outrages upon the missionaries in that country to order. It has been currently believed that the average Chinaman cares more for his pigtail than he does for his life, so the Emperor may find that if heads lose tails may win.

PRESIDENT CARNOT possesses a charmed life. For the third time a lunatic assassin has fired a harmless bullet at his head, and in each case the assailant was near enough for deadly aim. The President goes about as simply as the President of the United States, and is everywhere popularly welcome. The republic is in France to stay.

THE latest adaption of Yankee genius enables a man to go into the forest at daybreak, chop down a tree, and, with the assistance of a wood pulp mill and a spry tailor, he may put on a pair of new trousers as the product of his industry. "It will thus be seen how the spirit of progress has led mankind from the leaf to the trunk of the tree in order to hide his nakedness."

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE McCLEGGH reports that the police officers in New York and Boston are better dressed than those of Chicago. This may be due to the fact that they tuck their napkins under their chins when eating. Judging by the streaks of soup and beer on the manly breasts of most Chicago officers, the force in that town is sadly in need of bibs.

THERE is no objection to a German day in this country. Nor is there any to the erection of monuments in our parks to the memory of foreigners who by their works are entitled to such distinction. It is only hoped that such things will continue and that the spirit of such movements will become contagious, so that Americans may therefore plant a few such monuments to the memory of some of the deserving ones who had a hand in making this country what it is.

SOME people believe in enforcing a law vigorously. Zealous cold-water officers in Cambridge, Mass., recently stopped a funeral procession to see if the mourners had any prohibition whiskey along. The account says that every carriage in a procession half a

mile long was searched. Of course there was "a narrow escape from a free fight." The resulting consequences should have been several additional funerals to the one that was being attended.

HYPOLYTE's atrocities are sought to be explained or extenuated on the score of his alleged insanity, but his murderous violence is no novelty in Haysian history. The savagery of today is always more potent than that of yesterday because it lies nearer to us, and on this principle the tyranny of the present rulers of that miserable country is supposed to so far exceed that of any of his predecessors as to require the excuse of lunacy. If Hypolyte be mad because he shoots down his people, then the Czar is mad because he exiles many of his.

The courts in Massachusetts already find that it is no easy matter to enforce the new temperance law of that State. It is difficult to convict a hard drinker of his third drink. He may go free for the first and second, but not for the third. In a Boston police court the other day a prisoner charged with his third offense insisted that he had been wrongfully arrested, because he was still on his second spree. He admitted that it was a rather protracted one, but declared that he had not been sober since starting on the wrong path, and the Justice let him off.

"No man can justly be condemned to death on proof of infinitesimal blood stains examined through a microscope." So says an editorial wiseacre writing under the appropriate heading "Ridiculous!" And why not? Are the certainties of science to be whittled down to the vagueness of vacuous minds so that a murderer may go free? Then as to the incriminating witness, "Neither the life nor the liberty even of the vilest creature is to be sworn away by such wretchedness." Hence if a beastly creature only keeps company with enough, neither human hearing, eyesight nor knowledge shall avail to convict him of any crime. Ridiculous, indeed!

MASSACHUSETTS is excited over White Caps, and Long Island is up in arms-hunting for a wild bandit who defies all officers of the law. The East and the West must indeed be exchanging places. Years ago the West was the home of the cyclone, the tornado, the bandit and the White Caps. But now it is the center of culture and the highest form of intelligence, such as was once believed to be located near Boston, to designate it as the Hub of the universe. The White Caps, the bandit and the cyclone now frequent the eastern shores of the continent, and the New York Herald will have to amend its old taunt, making it read "the wild and woolly East."

The Tennessee militiamen who surrendered at the call of the strikers at Briceville are not the kind of military force that can be of value to any State. In actual warfare there would be no disgrace in the men, however well posted, retreating before 1,000. But this was not warfare; it was simply the vindication of the majesty of the law against the violence of a mob. If policemen stopped in every trying emergency to consider the odds against them, cities would very quickly pass under mob rule. The policeman knows, as the Tennessee militiaman ought to know, that in defending the due process of law he has the whole power of the State at his back. For either to stop to consider the danger or to count the force arrayed on the side of lawlessness is to act in a manner as unworthy as it is unusual.

A Chicago unbeliever in spiritualism offers to give \$100 to any medium who will "bring" a medium on a state furnished by himself, the medium being allowed to select it from a full stock. He also insists that in case a so-called spirit makes a bodily appearance he shall be allowed to take the said spirit by the hand, and if it can then vanish from sight without a violent struggle, the said unbeliever will not only acknowledge himself in the wrong, but part with his money. The probability is that his offer will not be accepted. Either the spirit does not want to work for filthy lucre, or they shrink from the idea of satisfying the skeptical, or they will have something better to do than to cater to the vain curiosity of a man whom it may be presumed would not own up to being beaten. No respectable medium would wish to put him or herself in a position to be taunted as Elijah called the priests of Baal when he recommended them to "cry aloud, or he is a God, either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth and must be awakened." It is not the kind of test that a high spirited "medium" would be willing to submit to, and the gentleman would do better offer to invest his money in some other way.

Engagement Rings for Girls. Apropos of the prospective increase in the price of diamonds, a man from New York has a scheme calculated to help the impecunious young exquisite who wants to get engaged but who lacks the necessary funds to purchase a suitable diamond pledge of his affection. This scheme is nothing more nor less than to loan engagement rings for so much per month. "It is just this," said Mr. Solomon, "that is his name—a young man can't afford to buy a diamond ring. Very well, he doesn't need to do so. He comes to me. I take his note and lend him a splendid diamond ring at a reasonable rental. He gives it to his fiancée. The marriage takes place in the course of time and in a few months afterward the young man comes up and takes back the ring upon which he has been paying rent and gives it to me. Risk? Oh, none at all. I have his note. The humiliation that would come from exposure should I seek the assistance of the law precludes the possibility of his defaulting. I have never lost a ring yet nor a dollar of rental. The young man has a paying ring, and now that diamonds are to advance it will prove more profitable than ever."

OUR COUNTRY ROADS

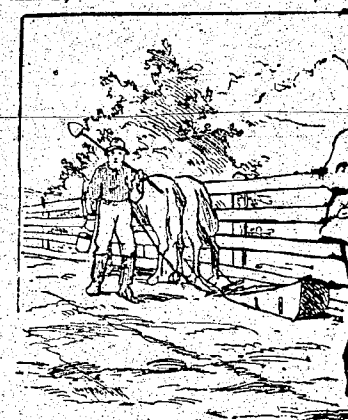
ARE SADLY NEGLECTED PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

A Few Suggestions Concerning Their Structure and Maintenance Illustrations of the Effects of Both Good and Bad Causeways—Good Roads Are Profitable.

A prominent English gentleman, who while traveling through the States, had occasion to do considerable riding through the smaller towns and country districts, once remarked that while the buildings he saw represented a high standard of civilization, the roads were still frontier highways, on which little thought or money had been spent.

To the expeditious traveler the winding roads so often seem to be the greatest possible distance between two points, and are not only an annoyance, but cause an absolute loss of time and money.

The losses resulting from the imperfect building of roads, if seen or felt in the aggregate, would call the attention of the public to this work until evils would be remedied; but unfortunately the same indifference is in human nature which the old Eastern farmer showed



WORKING OUT ROAD TAX.

when he drove every day around the great stump in his driveway. Instead of trying to remove it, he said: "Oh, it's only a little bother to drive around it, but I would take a day to dig it out."

In building roads in this country, too little attention is paid to two important methods, viz., good surveying and proper drainage.

Road limits should be as straight and clearly defined as the rows of the market in a cornfield.

Drainage, without consideration of expense, always made their roads the shortest distance between two points to be connected. This will not of course be found to be practicable in many instances; but while the road must be laid in such place and manner as to make the least expense of building and repairing, some sacrifice of money and labor can be afforded, when the question of less of time is to be considered. Of

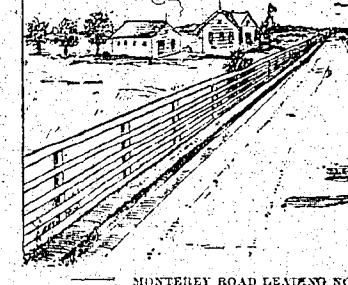


HOSEA A SHORT WAY'S FRIEND.

course there can be no arbitrary rule in regard to width, but many country roads are inconveniently narrow. I have often driven over long stretches of road in the State of Illinois, where to meet a team meant certain collision, and have several times seen a light buggy lose its balance and women and children, and the embarrassment simply because of too narrow a right-of-way.

It is hard to estimate the addition which good roads give to land values, but farmers especially are becoming awake to the fact that improvements in property consist not simply in trees and buildings but in building and maintaining good roads. To sandy country it pays to haul clay and gravel a distance of four or five miles.

The town of Allgum, Mich., a village of 2,000 people, situated in the center of fair roads, that all the dirt roads leading from Allgum are clayed, graded, turped, and drained for a distance of eight miles in every direction.



MONTENEY ROAD LEADING NORTH FROM ALLEGAN, MICH.

For heavy teaming a road rising ten in one hundred is supposed to be in order. Near the highest point the grade should either be decreased or the plan adopted by Telford practiced. Where the expense of making a piece of road a mile long is a good grade, then a mile long is too great, he provided for the increased fatigue of the horses by building a mile of much smoother and better road than that of the first part of the ascent.

There are few localities which are not provided with some suitable material for building or repairing, yet in localities where such material abundantly may often be found the worst possible roads. The loss by wear and tear on horses and vehicles on a stretch of poor road in one month, where constant traffic is to be supported, would cover the expense of building a road which, with slight repairs, would last for years.

In St. Joseph County, Michigan, a strip of cuttings from a stretch of poor road in one month, where constant traffic is to be supported, would cover the expense of building a road which, with slight repairs, would last for years.

The indifference and ignorance of farmers in working out a poll-tax is an

explainable. A half dozen men, with two or three teams, meet to repair a road which is used for heavy traffic. These men are obliged many times to haul loads of rocks which have no foundation drainage and imperfect surface drainage, full of holes and wash-outs; yet without plan or method they gather, and by the use of the scraper the dirt from the roadside is dumped out to the roadbed, which has not been prepared to receive it.

One or two enterprising citizens fill up two of the ten holes without removing the cause, while the others sit about on the fall fence and discuss the tariff and similar subjects upon which these public spirits are so well versed.

"A stitch in time saves nine," applies to road-building as well as to feminine employment.

To simply fill up a hole with the substance nearest at hand generally proves as satisfactory as trying to fill a sieve with water.

Wherever a piece of quicksand is found, it should be thoroughly removed, if possible, and the hole filled with stone or some hard material.

The custom of dumping stone, regardless of size, into low places, and then covering with roadside dirt, causes much trouble. The small stones soon work to the bottom and the large ones to the



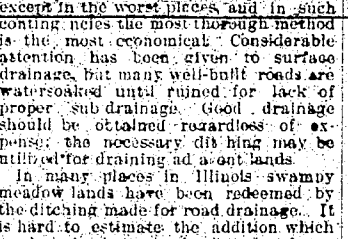
WORKING OUT ROAD TAX.

surface, where they become slippery, and as they are not bound together they cause a jolting which is hard on horses and vehicles than heading through mud would be.

The Chinese roads are built, many of them, of solid rock. If some system which was a compromise between the macadam and Chinese systems could be carried out, the problem would be solved. The macadam roads, where they can be afforded, are undoubtedly the best.

A study of the Telford and macadam methods by all citizens interested in public affairs would be of help. In the construction method, the depth of the road should be governed by circumstances, but the depth should, of course, depend upon the amount of traffic the road is required to support. For heavy traffic a depth of from twelve to eighteen inches should be observed. The stones should be small, with sharp edges, and should be closely packed. The roadbed should be built up in the form of a trench the required width, where the rough work can be afforded. After packing the stone the interstices should be filled with chips and finely broken stone covered on top. This should be packed and pulverized and rolled, then covered with a layer of gravel or screenings. Of course the expense of a road of this character would prevent its use at the present time in country districts except in the worst cases, where in such conditions the most economical method is the most economical. Considerable attention has been given to surface drainage, but many well-built roads are waterlogged until ruined for lack of proper sub-drainage. Good drainage should be obtained regardless of expense; the necessary ditch may be utilized for draining at a small cost.

In many places in Illinois swampy meadow lands have been redeemed by the draining of the soil. It is hard to estimate the addition which good roads give to land values, but farmers especially are becoming awake to the fact that improvements in property consist not simply in trees and buildings but in building and maintaining good roads. To sandy country it pays to haul clay and gravel a distance of four or five miles.

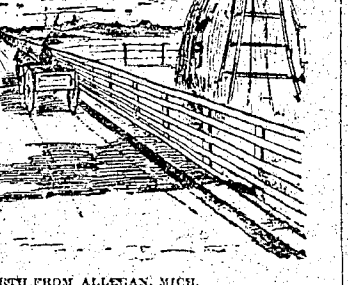


HOSEA A SHORT WAY'S FRIEND.

course there can be no arbitrary rule in regard to width, but many country roads are inconveniently narrow. I have often driven over long stretches of road in the State of Illinois, where to meet a team meant certain collision, and have several times seen a light buggy lose its balance and women and children, and the embarrassment simply because of too narrow a right-of-way.

It is hard to estimate the addition which good roads give to land values, but farmers especially are becoming awake to the fact that improvements in property consist not simply in trees and buildings but in building and maintaining good roads. To sandy country it pays to haul clay and gravel a distance of four or five miles.

The town of Allgum, Mich., a village of 2,000 people, situated in the center of fair roads, that all the dirt roads leading from Allgum are clayed, graded, turped, and drained for a distance of eight miles in every direction.



MONTENEY ROAD LEADING NORTH FROM ALLEGAN, MICH.

For heavy teaming a road rising ten in one hundred is supposed to be in order. Near the highest point the grade should either be decreased or the plan adopted by Telford practiced. Where the expense of making a piece of road a mile long is a good grade, then a mile long is too great, he provided for the increased fatigue of the horses by building a mile of much smoother and better road than that of the first part of the ascent.

There are few localities which are not provided with some suitable material for building or repairing, yet in localities where such material abundantly may often be found the worst possible roads. The loss by wear and tear on horses and vehicles on a stretch of poor road in one month, where constant traffic is to be supported, would cover the expense of building a road which, with slight repairs, would last for years.

In St. Joseph County, Michigan, a strip of cuttings from a stretch of poor road in one month, where constant traffic is to be supported, would cover the expense of building a road which, with slight repairs, would last for years.

The indifference and ignorance of farmers in working out a poll-tax is an

A small stretch of road, well built, with proper drainage, would furnish an inspiration to all who had occasion to use it, which might lead to an enthusiasm for this too often neglected branch of public work. No method of building can do away with the need for constant repairing. Much labor and expense could be saved by taking the work in hand when the covering wears away and the road, which is so easily preserved, should always be preserved in the need of a new, small supply.

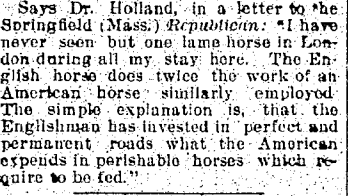
If this work could be done often, the new material would quickly join with the old, if put on in small quantities, and the hindrance to traffic over patched places would be in a degree avoided. In filling holes the work should be so thoroughly done that the remaining surface of the road may be observed, instead of burdening traffic with a heap of stones in the roadbed.

Unless strong reasons exist to the contrary the work should be done when the ground is wet. In filling low ruts only small pieces should be filled at a time. If work is all done at once, vehicles avoid the place, and new ruts are formed. The use of the roller in the building of roads is too well known to need mention, but a section of patched road, which is so easily repaired, for six months in a year, could be made much more suitable for traffic by its use.

The Yankee in London opens his eyes at the unusual speed with which he is whirled through the busy streets of that city. He grasps his corporal tightly in both hands and bends his long body forward as he rides to what seems to him certain death.

Such speed would be checked by a policeman in New York or Boston. The carriage in which he rides is heavier than the horse he has seen at home. The horse is much better-looking than those seen in our cities.

Says Dr. Holland, in a letter to the English (Mass.) Statesman: "I have never seen but one lame horse in London during all my stay here. The English horse does twice the work of an American horse, similarly employed. The simple explanation is, that the English horse has a perfect and permanent road, while the American expends in perishable horses which require to be fed."



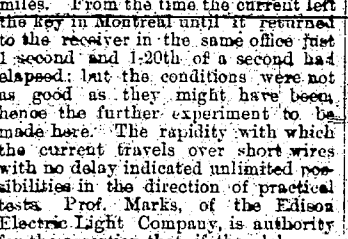
WORKING OUT ROAD TAX.

surface, where they become slippery, and as they are not bound together they cause a jolting which is hard on horses and vehicles than heading through mud would be.

The Chinese roads are built, many of them, of solid rock. If some system which was a compromise between the macadam and Chinese systems could be carried out, the problem would be solved. The macadam roads, where they can be afforded, are undoubtedly the best.

A study of the Telford and macadam methods by all citizens interested in public affairs would be of help. In the construction method, the depth of the road should be governed by circumstances, but the depth should, of course, depend upon the amount of traffic the road is required to support. For heavy traffic a depth of from twelve to eighteen inches should be observed. The stones should be small, with sharp edges, and should be closely packed. The roadbed should be built up in the form of a trench the required width, where the rough work can be afforded. After packing the stone the interstices should be filled with chips and finely broken stone covered on top. This should be packed and pulverized and rolled, then covered with a layer of gravel or screenings. Of course the expense of a road of this character would prevent its use at the present time in country districts except in the worst cases, where in such conditions the most economical method is the most economical. Considerable attention has been given to surface drainage, but many well-built roads are waterlogged until ruined for lack of proper sub-drainage. Good drainage should be obtained regardless of expense; the necessary ditch may be utilized for draining at a small cost.

In many places in Illinois swampy meadow lands have been redeemed by the draining of the soil. It is hard to estimate the addition which good roads give to land values, but farmers especially are becoming awake to the fact that improvements in property consist not simply in trees and buildings but in building and maintaining good roads. To sandy country it pays to haul clay and gravel a distance of four or five miles.

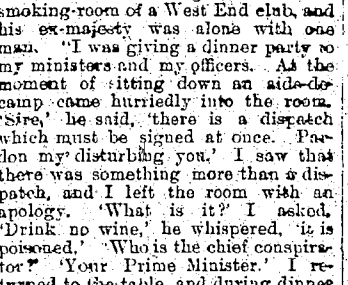


HOSEA A SHORT WAY'S FRIEND.

course there can be no arbitrary rule in regard to width, but many country roads are inconveniently narrow. I have often driven over long stretches of road in the State of Illinois, where to meet a team meant certain collision, and have several times seen a light buggy lose its balance and women and children, and the embarrassment simply because of too narrow a right-of-way.

It is hard to estimate the addition which good roads give to land values, but farmers especially are becoming awake to the fact that improvements in property consist not simply in trees and buildings but in building and maintaining good roads. To sandy country it pays to haul clay and gravel a distance of four or five miles.

The town of Allgum, Mich., a village of 2,000 people, situated in the center of fair roads, that all the dirt roads leading from Allgum are clayed, graded, turped, and drained for a distance of eight miles in every direction.



MONTENEY ROAD LEADING NORTH FROM ALLEGAN, MICH.

For heavy teaming a road rising ten in one hundred is supposed to be in order. Near the highest point the grade should either be decreased or the plan adopted by Telford practiced. Where the expense of making a piece of road a mile long is a good grade, then a mile long is too great, he provided for the increased fatigue of the horses by building a mile of much smoother and better road than that of the first part of the ascent.

There are few localities which are not provided with some suitable material for building or repairing, yet in localities where such material abundantly may often be found the worst possible roads. The loss by wear and tear on horses and vehicles on a stretch of poor road in one month, where constant traffic is to be supported, would cover the expense of building a road which, with slight repairs, would last for years.

In St. Joseph County, Michigan, a strip of cuttings from a stretch of poor road in one month, where constant traffic is to be supported, would cover the expense of building a road which, with slight repairs, would last for years.

The indifference and ignorance of farmers in working out a poll-tax is an

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

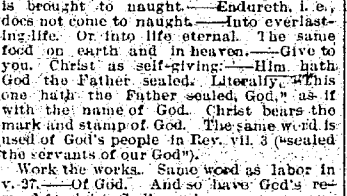
A Thoughtful Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthily of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, Aug. 23, may be found in John 6: 21.

INTRODUCTION. This is a lesson linking two worlds together. Christ's presence is desired by men, makes the heaven of our hopes, the heaven of the hereafter, to be assured, and gives us much of heaven now. Into many a home, during the week, the angel of death, the angel of death, has taken its toll, and made its way to the land of the living. The Lord Jesus, approaching his wave-blessed disciples. They cry out at first in apprehension and dread, then speak the sweet words which give us the right to be called "O to hear it in sickness, loss, bereavement! All things work together for good to them that love God. There comes no visitation to us, as the children of God, out of those depths there speaks not the voice of Jesus. Christ, who could turn water into wine, could turn bread, can take any experience of the soul, and make it to mean the pastures green and meadows still by which he feeds his own.

Just come to the other side of the sea, looking for him. Ye saw the miracles. With a few comprehensions they saw the miracles and yet they did not see them. I understand their sign-language.

Work the work. Simeon said: "I have seen the signs of the Son of David." Work the work. Simeon said: "I have seen the signs of the Son of David."



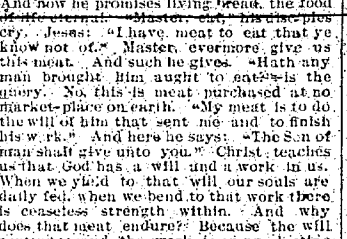
WORKING OUT ROAD TAX.

surface, where they become slippery, and as they are not bound together they cause a jolting which is hard on horses and vehicles than heading through mud would be.

The Chinese roads are built, many of them, of solid rock. If some system which was a compromise between the macadam and Chinese systems could be carried out, the problem would be solved. The macadam roads, where they can be afforded, are undoubtedly the best.

A study of the Telford and macadam methods by all citizens interested in public affairs would be of help. In the construction method, the depth of the road should be governed by circumstances, but the depth should, of course, depend upon the amount of traffic the road is required to support. For heavy traffic a depth of from twelve to eighteen inches should be observed. The stones should be small, with sharp edges, and should be closely packed. The roadbed should be built up in the form of a trench the required width, where the rough work can be afforded. After packing the stone the interstices should be filled with chips and finely broken stone covered on top. This should be packed and pulverized and rolled, then covered with a layer of gravel or screenings. Of course the expense of a road of this character would prevent its use at the present time in country districts except in the worst cases, where in such conditions the most economical method is the most economical. Considerable attention has been given to surface drainage, but many well-built roads are waterlogged until ruined for lack of proper sub-drainage. Good drainage should be obtained regardless of expense; the necessary ditch may be utilized for draining at a small cost.

In many places in Illinois swampy meadow lands have been redeemed by the draining of the soil. It is hard to estimate the addition which good roads give to land values, but farmers especially are becoming awake to the fact that improvements in property consist not simply in trees and buildings but in building and maintaining good roads. To sandy country it pays to haul clay and gravel a distance of four or five miles.

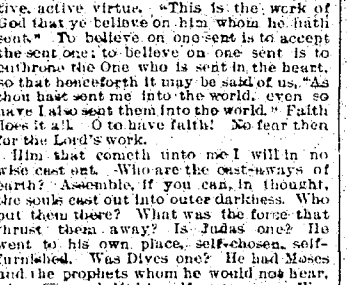


HOSEA A SHORT WAY'S FRIEND.

course there can be no arbitrary rule in regard to width, but many country roads are inconveniently narrow. I have often driven over long stretches of road in the State of Illinois, where to meet a team meant certain collision, and have several times seen a light buggy lose its balance and women and children, and the embarrassment simply because of too narrow a right-of-way.

It is hard to estimate the addition which good roads give to land values, but farmers especially are becoming awake to the fact that improvements in property consist not simply in trees and buildings but in building and maintaining good roads. To sandy country it pays to haul clay and gravel a distance of four or five miles.

The town of Allgum, Mich., a village of 2,000 people, situated in the center of fair roads, that all the dirt roads leading from Allgum are clayed, graded, turped, and drained for a distance of eight miles in every direction.



MONTENEY ROAD LEADING NORTH FROM ALLEGAN, MICH.

For heavy teaming a road rising ten in one hundred is supposed to be in order. Near the highest point the grade should either be decreased or the plan adopted by Telford practiced. Where the expense of making a piece of road a mile long is a good grade, then a mile long is too great, he provided for the increased fatigue of the horses by building a mile of much smoother and better road than that of the first part of the ascent.

There are few localities which are not provided with some suitable material for building or repairing, yet in localities where such material abundantly may often be found the worst possible roads. The loss by wear and tear on horses and vehicles on a stretch of poor road in one month, where constant traffic is to be supported, would cover the expense of building a road which, with slight repairs, would last for years.

In St. Joseph County, Michigan, a strip of cuttings from a stretch of poor road in one month, where constant traffic is to be supported, would cover the expense of building a road which, with slight repairs, would last for years.

The indifference and ignorance of farmers in working out a poll-tax is an

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

Itacona, Mich., an Indian carpenter of Marquette, died the other day, full of years—just how many years nobody knows, but he was very old. The Marquette Star's obituary notice sums up his life in this wise: "He was a good Indian, even before he died."

Gen. PENNELL, formerly of Saginaw, where his father still resides, fell from a building at Fort Smith, Ark., and broke his neck.

LIGHTNING struck the barn on Gen. Soper's farm at Marquette. The structure with hay, grain, and implements burned, and also the team of Frank Dorland, who was visiting there. The loss is \$1,000; no insurance.

A CRUEL freak of nature at Iron Mountain recently was the hatching of a chicken with three legs and the same number of wings.

Itacona City is a get-even place. An officer there arrested a man and a woman, and a pirate during the full performance of the act. When the d. and d. got through being defendant he became complainant, and had the officer arrested under the blue laws for the crime of profanity.

The plant of the Howell Manufacturing Company and the Sarnon Barrel and Basket Works burned. Nearly five acres of ground were burned over, a large amount of material being consumed. The loss is \$200,000, with an insurance of \$100,000.

PAUL J. KING has recovered damages in the sum of \$4,500 from the Ford River Lumber Company for the loss of an arm.

CROSBYMAN COUNTY was visited by a searing hot rain, but it is said to have come too late to benefit.

J. C. BIRCHEN'S, big barn near Brighton burned with patent farm machinery, and the crops of the harvest, the loss being \$2,500.

TWELVE row boats and two steam yachts carried a large party of men who spent a day without success in searching for the bodies of Frank Winterhalder, Adolph Schindler and George Baum, drowned in Saginaw Bay.

JACKSON was crowded with delegates to the annual State Macabre Jubilee. The decorations were very elaborate, and the 20,000 visitors who came to the city were welcomed in a royal manner. It was the first time that a large number of the town and its officers are very enthusiastic. The report of Great Record Keeper Boynton showed that the order had just completed the most prosperous year in its organization. Upward of 10,000 members have been added to the order. There are now 26,000 knights in the State, and its membership exceeds by 7,000 that of any similar society in the State. During the year the organization has been making a distinct organization as an auxiliary branch known as the Live, had been accomplished with flattering success. There are now eighty-five lives in the State, and every one is represented at the jubilee. The grand march, over two miles in length. Mayor Weather welcomed the visitors, and Great Commander Linton responded in behalf of the tent.

MARTIN OTT, a Millford veteran, had a jolly good time with the boys of 16 at Detroit. The party had a lot of fun, a load of straw and broke his thigh.

THE D. L. N. did the largest amount of passenger business en masse week in the history of the road.

A PARADOXICAL celebration at Jackson Prison was held by the incarcerated ones in honor of Emancipation Day.

THREVEON is the name of a new Post-office in Mackinac County.

JOSEPH BRADLEY, one of the Chippewa chiefs of the Isle Royale Reservation, should have a vacation for a time, so back to the occupation of his ancestors, and do some quick, deep scarping. A year ago some villain poisoned his cattle, and recently his green was placed in his pasture. His span

Sharon & Co., Box 312, Portland, Maine. The Advertising Agency of

Missing

Crawford Avalanche

Grayling, Michigan

Volume 13, No. 20

August 27, 1891